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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +28°C. Minimum 20°C.
Sun sets today at 6:59 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:48 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 98

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1965, SARATAN 30, 1344, S.H.)

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
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PRICE Af. 2

KABUL TIMES

McNamara Finds Situation Has Deteriorated In Vietnam

SAIGON, July 21, (AP).—

U.S. Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara completed a five-day visit to Vietnam Tuesday and said he found "many aspects of deterioration" since his last visit 15 months ago.

"The over all situation continues to be serious", McNamara said.

McNamara cited as discouraging factors increased Viet Cong concentrations, the rate and intensity of enemy operations, the disruption of communications throughout the country and an intensification of terrorist activity. "But the situation is not all black," he said.

He said the Vietnamese people are continuing to fight, the Viet Cong is suffering increasing losses, and U.S. combat forces have "added substantially" to Vietnamese fighting strength.

McNamara said he would be reporting to President Johnson in the next few days and that he would recommend that the United

States "fulfil the commitment of our nation to defend Vietnam."

He declined to elaborate.

He would not go into possible recommendations that he might make including the question of increased troop strength.

He said Viet Cong disruption of the lines of communications, both rail and sea and road, is much more extensive and that they have intensified their campaign of terror against the civilian population.

During his visit, McNamara also conducted discussions with leading Vietnamese government and military officials.

He was accompanied by the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Earle Wheeler, and the newly appointed Ambassador to Vietnam, Harry Cabot Lodge.

McNamara opened his prepared remarks at the airport by saying that during this trip "we have discussed with representatives of the government their plans for intensified attacks on the Viet Cong."

"We also reviewed with (outgoing) Ambassador General Maxwell Taylor and General William Westmoreland and commander of the U.S. forces in Vietnam, their appraisal of the problem and their recommendations for the future."

Meanwhile, Viet Cong forces retreated Tuesday after more than nine hours' fierce fighting around a special forces camp north of Saigon, a U.S. military spokesman here reported.

The guerillas failed to overrun the camp, at Bu Dop, and began withdrawing under intensive U.S. air strikes.

Government losses were believed to be heavy. There was no estimate of the size of the Viet Cong force reported to be big and no figures of guerilla casualties.

The guerillas directed mortar and small arms fire against the camp for a while during their withdrawal. Then contact was broken completely, the spokesman said.

Goldberg Named U.S. Ambassador To United Nations

NEW YORK, July 21, (DAP).—

The appointment of Arthur Goldberg as United States new chief delegate to the United Nations has met with a mixed reaction among the UN delegates.

It is generally appreciated that President Lyndon Johnson picked a man of high integrity enjoying the reputation of being a man of compromise and a dexterous mediator. Many Arab delegates have voiced concern because Goldberg is a Jew.

The Arabs fear that in cases of conflict between the Arab states and Israel the new chief delegate might side with Israelis.

However, he is expected to ask some other member of the U.S. delegation to the UN to represent him in such instances in the Security Council.

Politically, Goldberg is known as a "liberal" Democrat, much like his deceased predecessor, Adlai Stevenson.

One criticism of the appointment rife in New York on Tuesday was that Johnson named Goldberg chiefly for home policy reasons.

By his dropping out of the Supreme Court, the position of a judge becomes vacant which Johnson, it is said, wants to give to a Negro.

It is believed the first Negro to become a Supreme Court judge will be Thurgood Marshall, 57, who last week was made Solicitor General in the Supreme Court and thus the third man in rank in the Justice Department.

Goldberg said in Washington Tuesday he hoped he could continue on the way of Adlai Stevenson in the United Nations.

Addressing a press conference, he said: "I have become a member of the government."

His change of position is a step down, financially. As a Supreme Court member, he received a higher salary than as chief delegate to the United Nations. Moreover, his Judge's job was a position for life.

At his Press Conference Goldberg said he was giving up his judge's office with much regret, but he followed the call of duty when Johnson had explained to him the problems facing the United States in the world organization.

Regarding his attitude towards the Arab delegates in the UN, he said he intended to be a true UN Ambassador. All countries represented in the United Nations had equal rights.



The Deputy Minister of Communications, Mohammad Azeem Gran (right), inaugurating a new telephone link between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Ali Arshad, Charge d'Affaires of the Pakistan Embassy, is seated next to him.

Cadastral Survey Of Province Of Kabul Begun

KABUL, July 21.—A cadastral survey of lands in Kabul province began yesterday.

Ghulam Mohyuddin Hamriyani, Chief of the State Properties in the Ministry of Finance, said that under the government's programme correctly to establish the ownership of private and state-owned lands and also to compile statistical data and figures in this regard, a group of surveyors trained at the School of Cadastral Surveys in Kandahar had arrived in Kabul and had launched the survey in the Kargha area near Kabul.

He added that the programme will be extended to cover the whole of Kabul province. Other teams have also been appointed to survey lands in Kandahar and Takhar provinces and thus the programme will be expanded to include all parts of the country.

Direct Telephone Link With Lahore, Rawalpindi Opened

KABUL, July 21.—

DIRECT telephone communications on the channel-system between Kabul, Lahore and Rawalpindi were launched yesterday morning by Mohammad Azeem Gran, Deputy Minister of Communications, and Abdul Sabur Khan, Minister of Communications of Pakistan.

In Kabul, the ceremony was attended by some officials of the Ministry of Communications together with the Charge d'Affaires and some members of the Pakistan Embassy.

Gran and Abdul Sabur Khan, congratulated each other on the inauguration of the telephone link and said that this measure will provide greater facilities for trade between the two countries. They said that it will prove useful for strengthening ties between the peoples of the two countries.

The Deputy Minister of Communications expressed his pleasure over the fact that Afghanistan and Pakistan had met their international commitments.

Azizullah, Director-General of the Technical Department in the Ministry of Communications, said

that direct channel-system telephone communications between Kabul, Rawalpindi, Lahore and Karachi were being established in accordance with the development plan and that the machines installed in Kabul and Sarobi had been tested for faults.

The arrangement consists of two systems, one for domestic use and the other for international communication, each system can carry four telephone calls and six telegraphic messages simultaneously. He said that round-the-clock calls and messages could now be sent from Kabul to Pakistan and India.

Athens Quiet As King Swears In Five Cabinet Ministers

ATHENS, July 21, (AP).—Fallen Premier George Papandreou lost his party majority in Parliament Tuesday night as King Constantine strengthened his own position in a crisis challenging the Greek monarchy itself.

Simultaneously, the King's new Premier made a peace bid toward Papandreou.

The young monarch swore in five more cabinet ministers, expanding Premier George Athanasiadis Novas' government to 20 members.

After the palace ceremony that bolstered his cabinet, Athanasiadis Novas told newsmen in a conciliatory statement that he was prepared to negotiate with anyone in the Centre Union Party "for government formation or a broadening of the present one."

Papandreou and Athanasiadis Novas, although bitter political foes now, both belong to the Centre Union.

In another development Tuesday night Greece's big Labour Confederation called a general strike for Monday in the Athens area to boost Papandreou.

Tuesday night the situation appeared calm in the country. It was the first night since the crisis broke July 15 that no notable demonstrations or riots were reported.

Ghana Mission Flies To Hanoi To Meet Ho Chi-Minh

LONDON, July 21, (Reuter).—

K. ARMASH the Ghana High Commissioner in Britain, was flying to North Vietnam last night for talks with President Ho Chi-Minh on prospects of peace negotiations.

With Armash—who has cabinet rank—is Frederick Arkhurst, Permanent head of Ghana's Foreign Service, and Jonathan Bossman, the Ghanaian Ambassador to France.

The mission is the result of an invitation from President Ho to President Nkrumah of Ghana or his special envoy to visit Hanoi as representatives of Ghana—not as members of the Commonwealth's Vietnam Peace Mission, of which President Nkrumah is a member.

Informed sources here did not rule out the possibility of a later meeting between the Ghanaian and North Vietnamese presidents.

They said if such a meeting were to take place, the current Ghanaian mission would be a necessary preliminary.

The visit of the Ghana delegation comes in wake of the North Vietnamese government's refusal to receive the Commonwealth mission led by Harold Wilson, the British Prime Minister.

More recently a British Junior Minister, Harold Davies, made an unsuccessful trip to Hanoi. North

Vietnamese leaders refused to see him.

Ghana is one of the few non-communist states which have recognised North Vietnam.

Although the two countries have diplomatic relations, they have not yet exchanged ambassadors, for technical reasons.

Commonwealth sources said the Ghanaian mission would have an opportunity to sound out the North Vietnamese views on conditions under which they would be prepared to attend a peace conference.

One proposal likely to be discussed, the sources said, would be the holding of a peace conference which would include representatives of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the United States, Britain, France, Laos, Cambodia, North and South Vietnam and the National Liberation Front—the political arm of the Viet-Cong guerrillas—as well as the members of the International Control Commission for Vietnam—Poland, India, and Canada.

IBRD To Send Banking Experts

KABUL, July 21.—Although the volume of aid by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to the Bank of Agriculture in Afghanistan has not yet been established, the IBRD delegation, after studying the present position of the Agricultural Bank, has decided to send a number of experts on agricultural credits, accounting and general economics to Afghanistan, said Yasin Mael, President of the Bank of Agriculture.

The purpose of sending experts, he said, is to improve banking procedures by joint efforts on the part of IBRD experts and Afghan personnel. This, he said, will be in addition to the assistance discussed by the two delegations in Kabul.

IBRD delegation, after studying the possibilities of extending credits to develop agriculture in Afghanistan, left Kabul for Rome on Monday. The delegation will complete its report in Rome and submit it to IBRD.

Mohammad Yasin Mael President of Agricultural Bank, said that during their talks with Afghan officials, IBRD furnished the necessary data for inclusion in its report.

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KABUL TIMES

JULY 21, 1965

Asian Bank And Afghanistan

There is much to be said in favour of Afghanistan's proposal that the Asian Development Bank's headquarters should be located in Kabul and it may be hoped that it will receive careful and sympathetic consideration. When the city was lacking in proper facilities it would have been unrealistic to ask an organisation such as the Asian Development Bank to set up its main offices in Kabul. But now things have changed and an international organisation can function smoothly in our capital city. There is no dearth of modern houses to accommodate the staff of the organisation and if necessary new buildings can be built in a short period of time. Kabul is connected with the outside world both by land and air and radio-telephone links are also available. Kabul has perhaps the best climate in the whole area making it possible for work to continue all the year round.

In addition to all these favourable conditions, Kabul, as the capital of a non-aligned country, with a most stable government would be a most suitable place for gatherings likely to be convened by an organisation like the Asian Development Bank. As a steadfast supporter of the United Nations Afghanistan has always adhered to the principles of the UN Charter. We have always played our role with utmost sincerity at UN gatherings in all parts of the world.

Though it is earnestly engaged in the task of economic and social development, Afghanistan is one of the few countries where no international organisation has its headquarters. A large number of countries are earning part of their foreign exchange from business transacted by international organisations in their midst.

The government of Afghanistan has a fair case to present to international organisations which are considering this issue. The Asian Development Bank, if founded, will certainly bring new blessings to developing countries. Afghanistan has warmly welcomed the plan and we are sure that our government is doing everything possible to make the venture a

WHO IS WINNING VIETNAM WAR?

Who is winning the war in Vietnam? Day-to-day reports give a mixed picture of victories and setbacks. What are the basic conditions that led U.S. President Lyndon Johnson this week to speak of "increased American response"? This article poses some of the questions and gives the best available answers. The information comes from key people in Saigon and from the AP war staff's observation of conditions in the field. The views expressed are a consensus of the Associated Press staff in Saigon, but include the viewpoints of U.S. and Vietnamese officials, and in some cases the Viet Cong's expressed views.

Q. Who is winning?
A. In many ways the war appears to be stalemated. Both the Viet Cong and its American and Vietnamese enemies have sharply increased the size of their forces, and fighting gets heavier each week. No decisive gains have been made by either side during the past year.

Q. Do American officials hope this deadlock can be broken?

A. Yes, American strategy in Vietnam is now based on wearing the enemy out and bleeding him dry. U.S. policy makers reason that resources on the anti-Viet Cong side will outlast those of the Viet Cong. Washington currently views this as a war of attrition, in which victory will go to the side with greatest staying power.

Q. What does the Viet Cong think about this view?
A. The Viet Cong according to all its broadcast statements also believes this is a war of attrition. However, the Viet Cong feels it will outlast both the Saigon government and Americans. The second in command of the National Liberation Front says four million men would be needed to stop the Viet Cong. He added he didn't feel America was willing to make that kind of investment.

Q. If no decisive gains have been made by either side during the past year, are any trends visible?

A. Yes, and many seem to favour the Viet Cong. It has stepped up terrorism and sabotage. The Viet Cong has clamped stranglehold on much of the nation's communications. One indication of this is that America is sending 50,000 tons of rice to Vietnam—which normally has a large surplus for export.

The Viet Cong, no longer content to tax shipments through their territory, are stopping them. Rice is no longer flowing from the Mekong River Delta. The same has happened to rubber and other goods. Saigon is critically short of electric power, due to sabotage of power lines leading from the hydroelectric plant at Da Nhim, government forces are clearing some roads the Viet Cong has closed, but nearly every clearing operation brings an ambush or attack. Keeping roads open is becoming a major military operation. More and more large government posts and towns have come under attack in recent months, and three district capitals have fallen in the past month. Two were retaken, but a third is still in Viet Cong hands. Government forces have felt the risk of ambush in retaking the town was too great. In the military field, with exception here and there, the Viet Cong seems to have been moving steadily ahead.

Q. What is the importance of the district capitals overrun increasingly often by the Viet Cong?

A. South Vietnam is divided into 15 administrative provinces, each of which has a provincial capital. Some provincial capitals are fairly large cities and some are small communities. Each province in turn is subdivided into districts—there are 237 in the Viet Cong. District capitals range in size from 4,000 to 40,000 or more, these district and provincial capitals are important because centralised administrative system. South Vietnam has a highly decentralised and district chiefs have wide local autonomy and are largely cut off from the central government because of poor communications. For most of the rural population, the government is the district headquarters. A district chief, besides administering his district, also commands a district military force.

Q. What is the current armed strength of the South Vietnamese fighting forces?
A. Nearly half a million, in a nation of 14 million. The Vietnamese regular army, air force, navy and marine corps total about 254,000 men.

Regional and local militiamen and armed civilian irregulars add 175,000. An armed coastal force has 4,000 more. The Vietnamese police force, which frequently gets into fights with the Viet Cong, numbers about 42,000. This adds up to about 475,000.

Q. During the past year has this figure gone up or down?
A. Up, despite casualties and discharges. Current figures are higher than one year ago.

Q. How many U.S. servicemen are in Vietnam?

A. About 70,000, but this figure increases almost daily. More U.S. marines are already marked for Vietnam duty.

Q. Are more U.S. troops likely to be committed?
A. Yes. No top official is willing now to make even an informed guess as to how many eventually will be sent. The answer depends on what the Viet Cong do.

Current indications are the Viet Cong hopes for some big military gains in the near future, and that Vietnamese government forces will not be enough to hold the line. This will mean more Americans in battle.

Q. How big is the Viet Cong?
A. U.S. intelligence thinks the Viet Cong probably has around 150,000 men under arms, with 42,000 of them main-force regular troops. Beyond this intelligence men suspect that most or all of North Vietnam's people's army division—up to 15,000 troops—has infiltrated into South Vietnam.

No one in the West knows how many adherents the Viet Cong has in South Vietnam, but guesses of two million or more have been made.

Q. If the Viet Cong has a maximum of 200,000 men under arms in South Vietnam against more than twice as many as government forces. Why can't South Vietnam win the war without American troops?

A. Because it is a guerrilla war, even when large battles occur. Most military strategists, including American planners, feel 10- to 20 regular troops are required to cope with one guerrilla. In five years of fighting, government forces have never come near this ratio.

Q. Are Vietnamese military leaders satisfied that American strategy of attrition will eventually win the war?

A. By and large no. Many Vietnamese generals feel the war must be expanded into North Vietnam and even China. The Premier Brig. Gen. Nguyen Cao Ky, has announced he plans to start organising an anti-communist "national liberation front" in North Vietnam.

Q. How is the morale of the South Vietnamese people in general and the government forces in particular?

A. A top American official privately answered the question this way: "Morale has held together during the past year, although it is certainly not blooming. It seems to be mostly patient, apathetic acceptance of the situation. The desertion rate from the armed forces remains high, but at other periods it was higher. Some Vietnamese units have displayed great courage and discipline, fighting heavy engagements. Others have caved in immediately. The Viet Cong continues to shred large government installations and exact an increasing toll in ambushes. None of this has helped morale. On balance, the government forces appear to be fighting no better, not worse than a year ago, but the Viet Cong has been getting stronger."

Q. Is the Saigon government any more stable than it was one year ago?

A. No. During the past year there have been five changes of government and three attempted coups. The nation has no constitution, or legislative body. Ky holds the tenuous power as Premier on the strength of his support by colleague generals, which presumably could change at any time. This instability is likely to persist.

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A. Because it is a guerrilla war, even when large battles occur. Most military strategists, including American planners, feel 10- to 20 regular troops are required to cope with one guerrilla. In five years of fighting, government forces have never come near this ratio.

Q. Are Vietnamese military leaders satisfied that American strategy of attrition will eventually win the war?

A. By and large no. Many Vietnamese generals feel the war must be expanded into North Vietnam and even China. The Premier Brig. Gen. Nguyen Cao Ky, has announced he plans to start organising an anti-communist "national liberation front" in North Vietnam.

Q. How is the morale of the South Vietnamese people in general and the government forces in particular?

A. A top American official privately answered the question this way: "Morale has held together during the past year, although it is certainly not blooming. It seems to be mostly patient, apathetic acceptance of the situation. The desertion rate from the armed forces remains high, but at other periods it was higher. Some Vietnamese units have displayed great courage and discipline, fighting heavy engagements. Others have caved in immediately. The Viet Cong continues to shred large government installations and exact an increasing toll in ambushes. None of this has helped morale. On balance, the government forces appear to be fighting no better, not worse than a year ago, but the Viet Cong has been getting stronger."

Q. Is the Saigon government any more stable than it was one year ago?

A. No. During the past year there have been five changes of government and three attempted coups. The nation has no constitution, or legislative body. Ky holds the tenuous power as Premier on the strength of his support by colleague generals, which presumably could change at any time. This instability is likely to persist.

Q. How many U.S. servicemen are in Vietnam?

A. About 70,000, but this figure increases almost daily. More U.S. marines are already marked for Vietnam duty.

Q. Are more U.S. troops likely to be committed?

A. Yes. No top official is willing now to make even an informed guess as to how many eventually will be sent. The answer depends on what the Viet Cong do.

Current indications are the Viet Cong hopes for some big military gains in the near future, and that Vietnamese government forces will not be enough to hold the line. This will mean more Americans in battle.

Q. How big is the Viet Cong?

A. U.S. intelligence thinks the Viet Cong probably has around 150,000 men under arms, with 42,000 of them main-force regular troops. Beyond this intelligence men suspect that most or all of North Vietnam's people's army division—up to 15,000 troops—has infiltrated into South Vietnam.

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Home News In Brief

GARDEZ, July 21.—Work on the court buildings in Pakhtia province, begun in October last year and interrupted due to financial difficulties, was resumed by the provincial Directorate of Public Works of Pakhtia a month ago.

The buildings are being constructed in an area of two acres and will have 16 rooms.

Major-General Mohammad Husain, the provincial Governor, inspected the site on Monday.

KABUL, July 21.—Dr. Noor Ali, Deputy Minister of Commerce, and Jannat Khan Gharwal, President of the Pashtun Tejaraty Bank, left Kabul for Paris yesterday. They will study the possibilities of exporting Afghan products, and establishing a branch office of the Bank in France.

TALUQAN, July 21.—Dr. Mohammad Haider, Minister of Communications, arrived in Taluqan from Mazar-i-Sharif on Monday evening. After inspecting communications centres in Taluqan, Dr. Haider left for Badkhanan yesterday morning.

The Minister is touring the northern parts of the country.

KABUL, July 21.—A motor truck carrying 20 items of contraband goods from Urgan in Pakhtia province to Kabul was intercepted by the Anti-Smuggling Squad of the Ministry of Interior at Chowki Arghandeh near the city.

The Directorate of Prevention of Smuggling said that the owner of the articles, Assad Khan, had not yet been questioned. The goods were hidden under a load of firewood.

Momand Leaders Meet At Morzadeh Wali Shrine

KABUL, July 21.—A report from Momand in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that Tarakzai Momand divines and chieftains met at the Morzadeh Wali shrine a few days ago. A number of speakers at the jirgah stressed the need for national unity and condemned the Pakistani government's intervention in the Momand area.

The jirgah resolved that such meetings be continued in the interest of national unity and to conduct a stiff fight against the Pakistan government's intervention.

The jirgah ended with shouts of "Long Live Pakhtunistan".

Brezhnev Stresses Unity Of All Revolutionary Forces

BUCHAREST, July 21, (Tass).—Leonid Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, spoke at the Ninth Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party Tuesday.

Touching upon the question of unity and solidarity of all revolutionary forces of the world, he said that "the need for unity is obvious when the United States is carrying on a brazen aggression against the Vietnamese people, against the Dominican Republic, when it is interfering with the rights and vital interests of the people in the Congo and when other people are endangering peace in Europe, with the support and encouragement of those same American imperialists."

"We know that the American and other reactionaries have not achieved and will not achieve their aims."

Chinese May Aid Irrigation Of Perwan Province

KABUL, July 21.—Plans for two diversion-dams, one near Gulbahar and the other at Ghorbund, are being studied. Mr. Mohammad Akbar Reza, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, accompanied by the agricultural delegation of the People's Republic of China, visited on Monday agricultural lands to be irrigated by Punjsher, Ghorbund and Salang rivers in Perwan province.

The Chinese delegation, now in Kabul to discuss agricultural expansion, sericulture and pisciculture, is studying the possibilities of irrigating hitherto barren lands in Perwan province.

Reza stated that of the 175,000 acres of arable land in the region, only 100,000 acres was being cultivated but that plans were being made to bring the rest of the land under cultivation.

KABUL, July 21.—Prof. Parad of Clinical Pharmacy in the College of Pharmacy of Lyons University, who spent two months in Kabul teaching clinical pharmacy and delivering lectures at the College of Pharmacy at Kabul University, left for France yesterday morning.

N.Y. Bandits Rob \$2.8 Million In Stocks And Bond

NEW YORK, July 21, (AP).—Two unmasked bandits boldly robbed a teen-aged Wall Street messenger amid bustling lunch hour throngs in the financial district Tuesday and robbed him of an estimated 2.8 million dollars in stocks and bonds.

Owners of the certificates described them as negotiable, but a New York stock spokesman said converting them to cash would be most difficult, although not impossible.

Nearly 35,000 shares of stock were included in the loot—among them such blue chips as Cities Service, Ford Motor Company, Detroit Edison, and Pepsi Cola.

Counting the certificates at their face value, the daring daylight holdup ranked with the nation's biggest robberies.

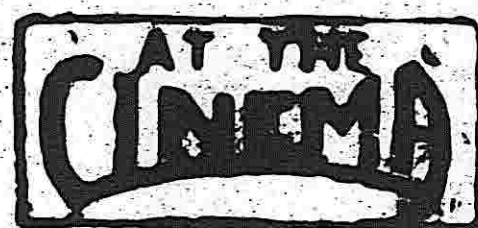
In 1962, the largest cash robbery in U.S. history netted \$1,551,277 from a U.S. mail truck near Plymouth, Massachusetts. In the big Brink's holdup in Boston a gang got \$2,775,395, of which \$1,216,211 was in cash.

Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society

Presents its next full-length play:

"Night Must Fall"

on July 22, 23, and 24 at 8 p.m., KADS Auditorium
Tickets on sale at ASTCO, U.S. Embassy, and British Embassy Af. 60 for non-members. Af. 25 members.



PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. English film **A STITCH IN TIME** with Dari translation.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m. Pakistani film.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 p.m. American film

WHITE SHADOWS.

KABUL, July 21.—A message has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to King Baudouin I of Belgium congratulating him on the Belgian National Day.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB

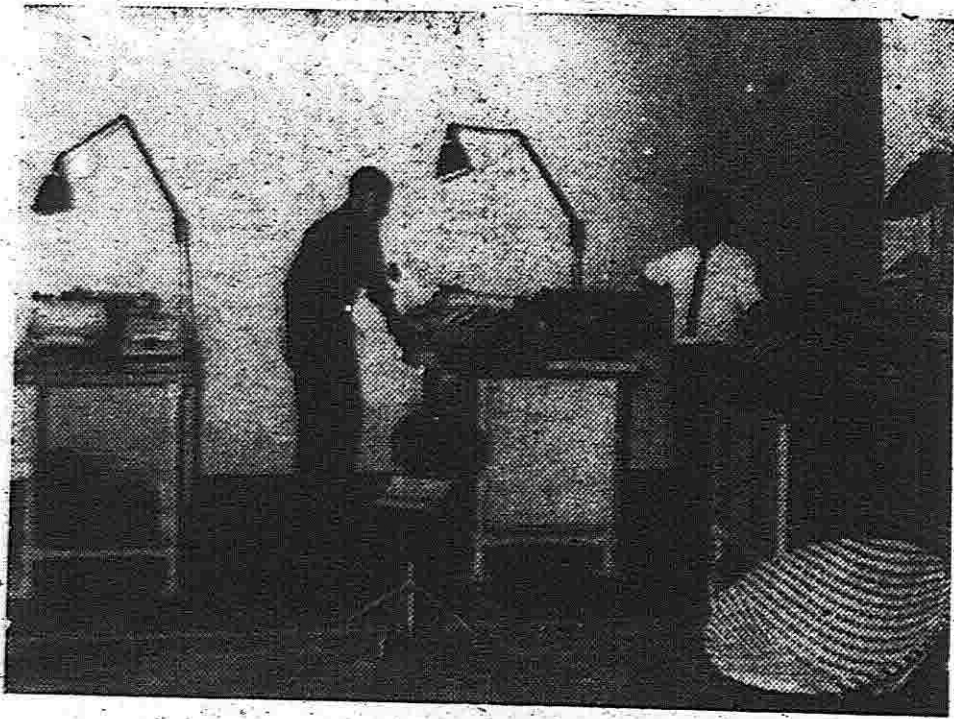
No application for membership will be considered after Sunday, July 25th. After that anyone applying for membership will have to go on a waiting list. After this date the rule that no non-member may be introduced as a guest more than twice will be strictly enforced.

Advt.

AFGHAN INSURANCE COMPANY

The Afghan Insurance Company requires one expert typist for English and Farsi. Good knowledge of English essential. Apply to Afghan Insurance Company, 1, Jade Maiwand, Kabul. Phone 21604. ADVT.

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